Kenmore

INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL 1937 ZIG ZAG SEWING MACHINE

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Dear Homemaker:

You have just invested in a very fine zigzag sewing machine. Before using your new Kenmore machine, please pause for a moment and carefully read this booklet which contains instructions on how to operate and care for your machine.

Specific instructions are given on threading, tension adjustments, cleaning, oiling, etc. This will help you obtain the best sewing results and avoid unnecessary service expense for conditions beyond our control.

Advice on the operation and care of your machine is always available at your nearest Sears Retail Store. Should you have any further questions on your sewing machine, please write to me at the address given below.

Please remember, any correspondence or reference to your machine must mention the model number and serial number of your machine.

Kenmore Sewing Machine

Record in space provided below the model number and serial number of this appliance. The model number and serial number are located on the nomenclature plate, as identified on Page 2 of this booklet.

Model No. __________ Serial No. __________

Retain these numbers for future reference.

Consumer Services Manager
Department 620
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Sears Tower
Chicago, Illinois 60684

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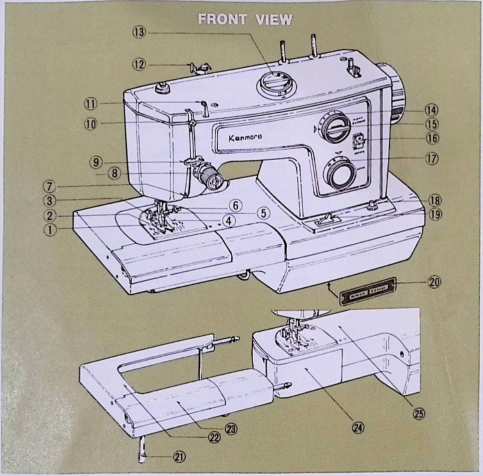
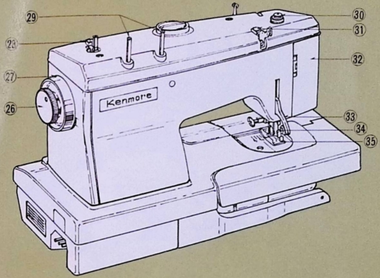
Knowing Your Sewing Machine



1. Needle Plate
2. Feed Dogs
3. Presser Foot Screw
4. Seam Guide Lines
5. Thread Guide
6. Needle Clamp Screw
7. Face Cover Thread Guide
8. Top Thread Tension Control
9. Front Thread Guide
10. Thread Take-Up Lever
11. Top Thread Guide
12. Rear Thread Guide
13. Special Stitch Dial
14. Stitch Width Control
15. Special Stitch Variegator
16. Reverse Stitch Control
17. Stitch Length Control
18. Light and Power Switch
19. Feed Dog Control
20. Nomenclature Plate
21. Leg
22. Extension Table
23. Shuttle Access Hole Lid
24. Shuttle Cover
25. Free Arm

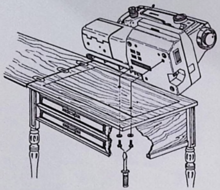
BACK VIEW



26. Clutch Knob
27. Hand Wheel
28. Bobbin Winder
29. Thread Spool Pins
30. Presser Regulator
31. Bobbin Winder Tension Disc
32. Face Cover Plate
33. Presser Foot Lever
34. Thread Cutter
35. Presser Foot

INSTALLING MACHINE

①



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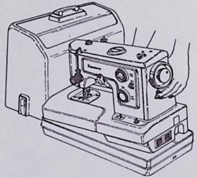

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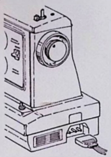

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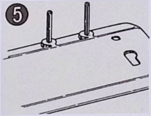
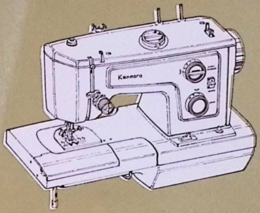
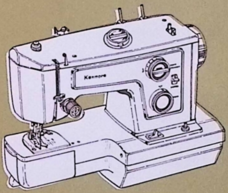


1. To install the machine in cabinet, position machine head on cabinet platform so that holes on bottom of machine match those on boards. Insert washers and screws and tighten into place. (Fig. 1)
2. To install machine in portable carrying case, simply slip machine into base, making certain the machine and the words Front in the case face you. (Fig. 2)
   Place cover on machine with words "Sears" on handle facing you. The case slopes in the same direction of the machine. (Fig. 3)
3. Push the speed control plug onto three-prong connector. Plug machine cord into any 110—120 volt wall outlet. Turn on power by pushing light and power switch. (See Fig. 4)
4. Screw spool pins firmly into place with a screwdriver.
   Place nylon discs on spool pins. Discs and pins are packed in the accessory box.

CONVERTING TO FREE-ARM SEWING



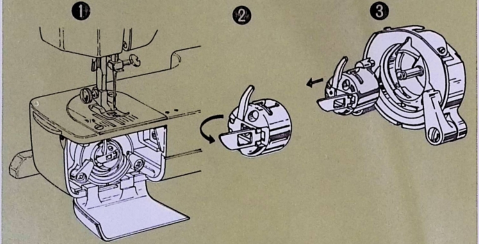
(Fig. 1)



(Fig. 2)

1. Remove the table from the machine by pulling the base to the left. (Fig. 1, 2)
2. To replace the table, simply slide it along the free arm to its original position. (Fig. 1)

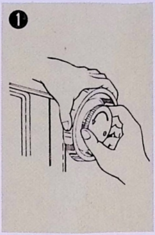
REMOVING BOBBIN CASE FROM SHUTTLE



1. Turn hand wheel to raise needle to its highest position.
   Open shuttle cover.
2. Pull open latch of bobbin case.
3. Pull bobbin case straight out of shuttle.
   To thread the bobbin case, see page 8.

WINDING THE BOBBIN

❶



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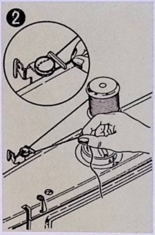

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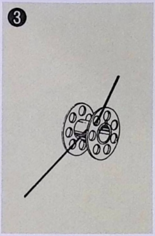

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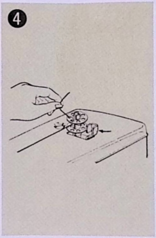

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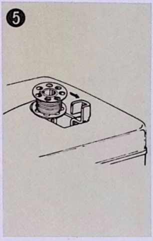

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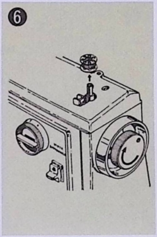


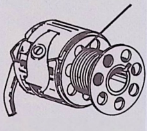
1. Release clutch by turning clutch knob toward you.
2. Draw thread from spool through bobbin winder tension discs as shown.
3. Pull end of thread through hole in bobbin as shown.
4. Place bobbin onto bobbin winder shaft with end of thread coming from the top of the bobbin. Push bobbin winder latch against bobbin until it clicks. Holding onto end of thread, start machine. When bobbin is slightly filled, snip off end of thread.
5. Start machine. Wind thread until bobbin winder latch releases.
6. Tighten clutch knob and remove bobbin.

Two spool pins have been included with this machine to aid in bobbin winding. By placing a spool of thread on the second spool pin, you may wind your bobbin without unthreading the machine.

THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

INSERTING BOBBIN INTO BOBBIN CASE ...... CASE INTO SHUTTLE

①



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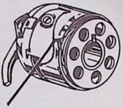

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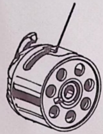

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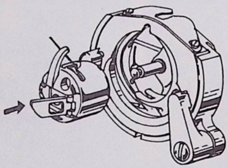

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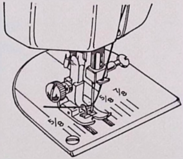


1. Insert bobbin into bobbin case making sure thread is coming from bobbin as shown.
2. Pull thread through slot of case as shown.
3. Pull thread under tension spring.
4. Turn hand wheel to raise needle to its highest position. Holding latch open, position case into shuttle, and release latch. Case should lock into place when latch is released.
5. Hold needle thread loosely in left hand and rotate hand wheel toward you one complete turn. Bring bobbin thread up by pulling upper thread.

THREADING OF TOP THREAD

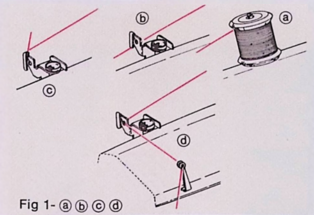


Fig 1- ⓐ ⓑ ⓒ ⓓ

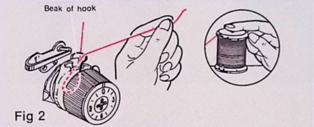


Fig 2

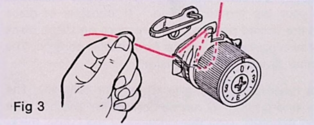


Fig 3

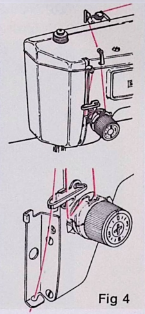


Fig 4

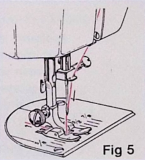
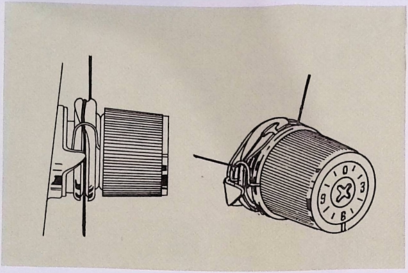


Fig 5

1. Place thread on spool pin as shown, with the threading coming from the back of the spool (Fig. 1-a). Draw thread through the rear thread guide (Fig. 1-b, 1-c). Pass thread through top thread guide (Fig. 1-d).
2. Holding the spool with the right hand, pull the thread through the tension discs. The spring wire loop should be pulled up until the thread passes beyond the beak of the hook. Fig. 2.
3. After the thread has slipped into the hook, allow the spring wire to return to position by releasing the thread spool. Fig. 3.
4. Continue threading through the front thread guide, take-up lever, and down through path shown in Fig. 4 and 5.
5. Always thread needle in direction as shown in Fig. 5.

CONTROLS

TOP TENSION CONTROL



Probably the most important control on your machine is this one that regulates your top thread tension. It consists of discs between which the thread passes. The pressure on these discs is regulated by turning the dial on the front of the control. The higher the number, the tighter the tension.

There are many reasons for having to reset your tension. The best tension for one fabric may not be correct for another. The required tension depends upon the stiffness of the fabric, thickness of the fabric, numbers of layers of fabric being sewn, as well as the type of stitch you are making.

It is best to test the stitching on a scrap of the fabric you are using before starting to make a garment. To adjust for the correct stitch, see next page.

ADJUSTING TOP TENSION

A perfect stitch will have threads locked between the two layers of fabric with no loops on top or bottom.

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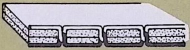
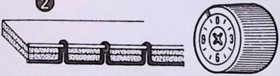
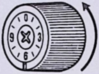
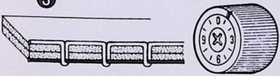
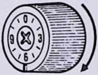


PROBLEM	REMEDY
Upper thread too tight ② 	Decrease Tension 
Upper thread too loose ③ 	Increase Tension 

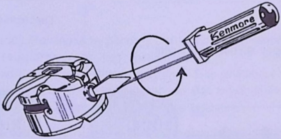
ADJUSTING BOBBIN TENSIONS

Bobbin tension requires adjusting less frequently than the upper thread tension.

If the stitch is satisfactory but the seam is puckered, it may be necessary to loosen the tension on both the top and bottom threads. Be sure to balance them as indicated on Page 11.

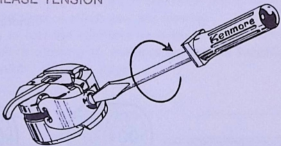
When adjusting the tension on the bobbin case, make slight adjustments with a screwdriver.

DECREASE TENSION



Turn Counter Clockwise

INCREASE TENSION



Turn Clockwise

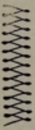
CHECKING TENSIONS

The easiest way to check tensions is to sew a medium zigzag stitch on the fabric you will be using. Use the appropriate type of thread and needle. Use different colors of thread on the bobbin and upper spool.

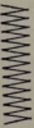
Sew a line of zigzag stitches. The bobbin thread should not show on the top of the fabric.

Adjust the top tension if necessary to achieve the stitch balance mentioned above.

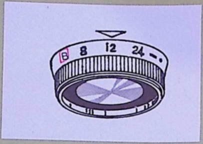
UNBALANCED



BALANCED



STITCH LENGTH CONTROL



The stitch length control regulates the length of the stitch you select. THE HIGHER THE NUMBER - THE SHORTER THE STITCH.

The stitch setting you use will be determined by the thickness of the fabric you are sewing. A longer stitch setting should be used for thicker fabric or more layers of fabric.

The middle range of the control is the 10-12 stitch per inch range which is the most commonly used.

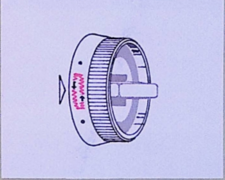
A basting stitch is made by using the B setting to make the longest possible stitch.

STITCH WIDTH CONTROL

The outer rim of this control regulates the width of the stitch you select.

THE HIGHER THE NUMBER, THE WIDER THE STITCH.

You may vary your zigzag stitch width by adjusting this control to the setting you desire.



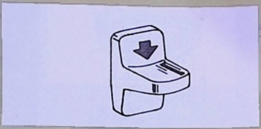
This control must be on the Red Dot in order to do straight stitching.

Before turning control, make sure needle is above fabric.

You will note a simulated buttonhole on the stitch width control. This setting is used when sewing a buttonhole as explained in next section pages 8 and 9.

REVERSE STITCH CONTROL

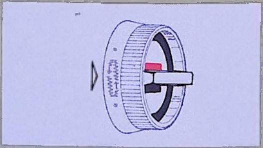
It is best to begin and end seams with a few stitches taken in reverse. This is called back tacking. Back tacking fastens the end of the seams firmly and prevents raveling.
When reverse stitching is needed, simply press and hold the control down during sewing. The fabric will immediately start feeding backward and seam will be fastened.



Reverse Stitch Control

SPECIAL STITCH VARIEGATOR

The center portion of this control gives you the means of varying the stitches on the Special Stitch Dial. When the control is turned with the red mark on top the machine sews forward only. When the control is turned with black mark on top the forward designs are varied by machine sewing in a forward and reverse manner. Carefully read directions given in the next section of the book in order to accomplish the various stitches correctly.



Special Stitch Variegator

SPECIAL STITCH DIAL

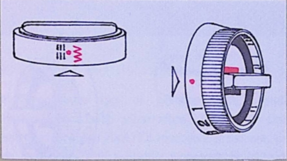
There are certain types of utility stitches you will use often in your home sewing. This control enables you to just dial the stitch you need for the task at hand.

All stitches marked in black on the dial must be sewn with the Special Stitch Variegator set with the Black mark on top. To make the stitches marked in red on this dial, the Special Stitch Variegator must be set with the Red mark on top.

Important:

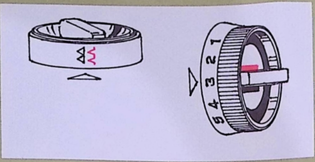
Before turning the control, make sure needle is above fabric and Stitch Width Control is at red dot.

REGULAR STITCH SETTING



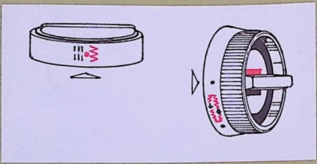
The setting illustrated above is the one used for most of your stitching. At this setting you may straight stitch, stretch stitch and make a simple zig zag stitch. As each stitch is dependent upon the settings of your other controls, carefully read the directions in the next section of the book for the various stitches.

BLIND STITCH OR OVERCAST STRETCH SETTING



Blind hems are made by using the setting shown above with the Stitch Variegator set with the Red mark on top. When the Variegator is set with the Black mark on top, overcast stretch stitching is made with a forward and reverse action of the machine.

BUTTONHOLE STITCH SETTING



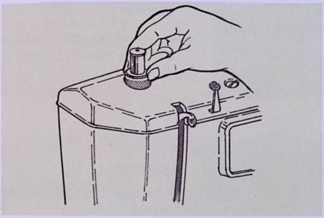
Buttonhole stitching is started with the Special Stitch Dial set as shown.

Complete instructions for making a buttonhole are given in the next section of the book.

OTHER ADJUSTMENTS OF MACHINE IN SEWING

In addition to the obvious controls of your machine there are other small regulators and controls to aid you in using your sewing machine.

PRESSER FOOT PRESSURE REGULATOR



Push down outer ring of presser foot pressure regulator (See above illustration). This will release pressure of presser foot. To increase pressure, push down inner pin until suitable pressure is obtained. For ordinary sewing, the inner pin should be all the way down.

Insufficient pressure may cause poor feeding of the fabric, skipped stitches, or difficulty in guiding the fabric.

When sewing multiple thickness or heavy fabric reduce the pressure. Increase pressure when sewing lighter weight fabrics. If feed dog or presser foot marks appear on the fabric, reduce the pressure.

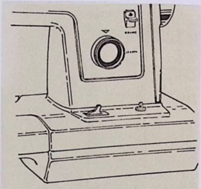


Fig. 1

FEED DOG CONTROL

The feed dog control is located on the right front of the machine bedplate. There are a few times when you want to control the feeding of the fabric yourself. When the control is set to the left, the feed dogs drop and do not move the fabric.

For most of your sewing the feed dog control is turned to "UP". (Feed dog up)

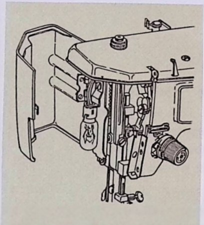


Fig. 2

SEWING LIGHT

The light and power switch shown above in Fig. 1 provides the electric current for the motor as well as the light. In order to operate the machine this switch must be on.

To turn on the light, depress the switch. If you are interrupted while sewing and must leave the machine unattended, just turn off the switch and the machine cannot be started accidentally.

The sewing light is located inside the face cover plate as shown. To replace the bulb, turn light off, and swing the face cover plate open. Push up on the bulb slightly and turn bulb to the left.

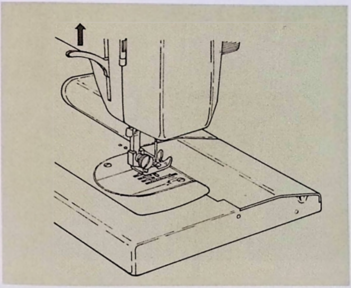
Remove bulb from socket. Push in new bulb and turn to the right.

SEAM GUIDES

Seam Guides are marked on either side of the needle plate to aid you in guiding your fabric.

PRESSER FOOT LEVER

To aid you in the placement of heavy fabrics under the presser foot, the presser foot lever can raise the foot beyond the normal "UP" position.
This is also an aid in changing your presser feet.



NEEDLES

Use Kenmore Needles. The size of the needle should conform to the size of thread and type of fabric. (See next page).

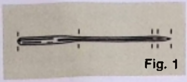
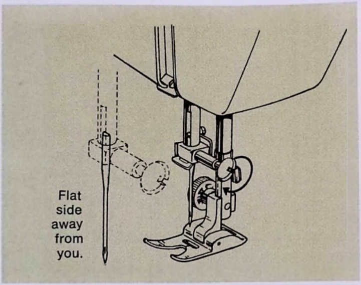


Fig. 1

Never use a bent or blunt needle. Fig. 1 shows you the exact length of your needle. Be sure you never use one in your machine that is not this exact length.

You will find among your accessories "Q NEEDLE"TM with blue shank. This special needle is to be used when sewing certain knits and certain difficult synthetic fabrics. If you experience skipped stitches in any of your sewing, use "Q NEEDLE"TM.

PLACEMENT OF NEEDLE

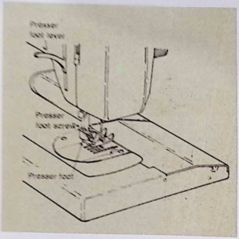


Raise needle bar to its highest position by turning the hand wheel toward you. Loosen the needle clamp screw. Holding the needle with the flat side away from you, slip the needle into the needle bar. When it is in as far as it will go, tighten the needle clamp screw with a screwdriver.

NEEDLE, THREAD, AND FABRIC CHART

THREAD SIZE	NEEDLE SIZE	FABRIC
POLYESTER CORE/COTTON WRAP FINE MERCERIZED COTTON POLYESTER SYNTHETIC SILK A	9 or 11	Lightweight: Batiste, Dimity, Chiffon, Silks, Synthetic Jerseys, Fine Lace, Organza, Crepe, Taffeta, Voile, Organdy
50 MERCERIZED COTTON POLYESTER SYNTHETIC SILK A	14	Medium Weight: Cotton, Cotton Blends, Percale, Gingham, Shantung, Pique, Seersucker, Satin, Knits, Vinyl, Suitings, Linen, Wool Crepe, Leather
50 MERCERIZED COTTON MERCERIZED HEAVY DUTY POLYESTER SYNTHETIC SILK A	14 or 16	Medium Heavy Weight: Corduroy, Denim, Wool, Sailcloth, Wool Flannel, Gabardine, Velvets, Leather
HEAVY DUTY MERCERIZED COTTON POLYESTER SYNTHETIC SILK A	18	Heavy Weight: Coatings, Upholstery, Cotton Duck, Heavy Twills, Canvas
SILK BUTTONHOLE TWIST	16, 18 or "Q NEEDLE"TM	Decorative Top-stitching on all
POLYESTER SYNTHETIC 50 MERCERIZED COTTON	"Q SET"TM ("Q NEEDLE"TM and "Q FOOT"TM)	Synthetic Knits and Stretch Fabrics: Polyester Double Knits, Nylon Tricot, Jersey, Stretch Terry, Spandex, Cire Tricot

ACCESSORIES

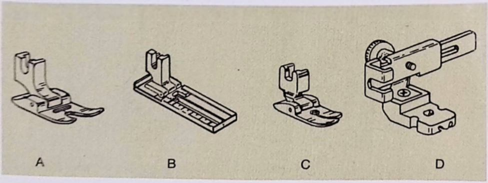


PRESSER FEET

The various presser feet that come with your Kenmore Sewing Machine are designed to help you to do every kind of sewing easily and perfectly.

To change the presser foot:

1. Raise the needle to its highest position by turning hand wheel towards you.
2. Raise the presser bar to its highest position by lifting the presser foot lever.
3. Loosen the presser foot screw. (You do not need to remove the screw)
4. Choose the proper foot. Insert from the front.
5. Tighten the screw using the large screwdriver to make certain the foot is secure.



You have been given a variety of presser feet:

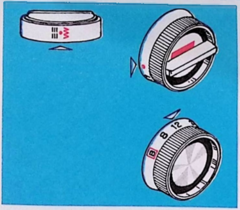
A. Zigzag Stitch Foot
B. Buttonhole Foot
C. Straight Stitch Foot
D. Zipper Foot

Starting to Sew

Now that you are familiar with the controls on your machine and with the accessories provided for the machine, you are ready to start to sew with your new Kenmore sewing machine. Below are some good habits to follow each time you sit down to sew:

1. Test the needle - it should be straight, properly set and sharp on the point. It should be the correct size for the fabric and thread being used. Do not be afraid to change your needle frequently. Many of the new fabrics made of synthetic blends tend to dull the needles more easily than fabrics made of natural fibers.
2. Before placing the material on the machine, see that the ends of the threads have been drawn about 4 inches to the rear of the machine. Hold on to threads during the sewing of the first 3 or 4 stitches of the seam.
3. Test the machine stitch on a scrap of fabric you plan to use. The fabric should be double thickness. Adjust the machine for the length of stitch and tension suitable to your fabric.
4. Fabric should be placed under the presser foot with the bulk of the material to the left of the needle and the right edge of the material placed on the 5/8″ seam marking on the needle plate when making a simple seam.
5. Run the machine at a slow even speed. The more pressure you put on the speed control, the faster the machine will sew.
6. Fasten each seam by back tacking at the beginning and end of the seam.
7. Always finish sewing each seam with the needle at its highest point.
8. Guide the fabric gently with your hand in front of the needle. Never pull or hold the fabric in such a way that the normal feeding is altered.
9. When turning the hand wheel manually, always turn it toward you.

GARMENT CONSTRUCTION STITCHES



STRAIGHT STITCHING

SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial—⁞•⁞
Special Stitch Variegator—Red mark on top.
Stitch Width Control — Red Dot
Stitch Length Control —8 to 12
Straight Stitch Foot

Set your machine just as shown in the illustration in order to straight stitch. It is important that each dial have the above setting. Before setting turn hand wheel toward you, so that needle is above fabric.

You will find in garment construction that you are doing two types of sewing —temporary and permanent.

1. Temporary stitching—Usually the longest stitch possible and often done on a single layer of fabric. The various types of temporary stitching are:

   Basting
   Stay stitching
   Guide line marking

2. Permanent stitching—This is the actual stitching that holds the garment together. Much of this stitching is visible on the outside of the garment and therefore must be good looking.

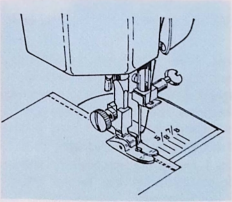
   The best length stitch to use for medium weight fabrics is 10—12 stitches per inch. This is in the middle range of the Stitch Length Control.

   You must remember to lengthen the stitch for heavier fabrics, multiple layers of fabric and thicker seams. Some of these seams are:

   - Common two layer seams
   - Curved two layer seams
   - Top stitched three layer seams
   - Top stitched four layer seams

   When you have two seams crossing each other with considerable thickness, sew slowly and carefully so seam will be strong as possible in this area.

FASTENING A SEAM (Backtacking)

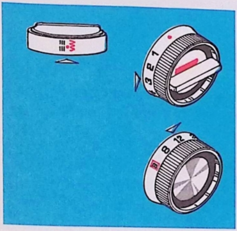


Be sure both threads are drawn back under the presser foot. Lower needle into fabric about 1/2 inch from beginning of seam. Depress reverse stitch control and stitch in reverse until needle reaches beginning of seam. Release reverse stitch control and complete seam. When you reach the end, depress reverse stitch control and sew back over 1/2 inch of completed seam.

ZIGZAG STITCHING

SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial — ⁞•≷
Special Stitch Variegator — Red mark on top
Stitch Width Control — 2 to 5
Stitch Length Control — Any setting except Black Dot
Zigzag Stitch Foot



This type of stitching greatly expands the use of your machine. This is the feature that enables you to overcast seams, applique and monogram.

Simply use the settings indicated in the illustration for the simple zigzag. Follow directions given below and in the following pages for more specific uses.

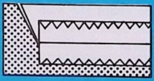


Fig. 1

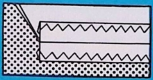


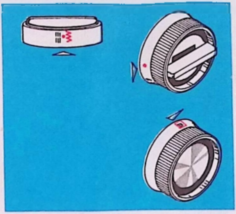
Fig. 2

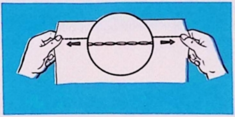
OVERCASTING

This is one of the more frequently used zigzag stitches in garment construction. You may want to overcast along the raw edge of each seam allowance or fold the raw edge toward the garment and stitch.

Fig. 1 shows the raw edge finished.
Fig. 2 illustrates the folded edge stitched.

Stitch so the needle pierces the fabric just short of the outside edge. Raw or worn edges of older garments can be overcast to prevent further raveling.





STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCHING

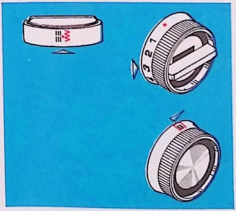
SETTINGS:

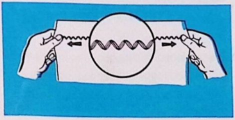
Special Stitch Dial- ⁞·≋
Special Stitch Variegator - Black mark on top
Stitch Width Control - Red Dot
Stitch Length Control - B
Straight Stitch Foot

Use this special stretch stitch with Knitted fabrics and other fabrics that stretch. Sew as you do a regular straight stitch seam. The machine will make triple lock stitches back and forth of a fixed stitch length, to give the stretch to the seam. See illustration.

This stitch enables you to press open your seam as with any straight stitched seam. The seam will stretch with the fabric without breaking the thread.

This is also a good stitch to use on curved seams that will receive a great deal of strain when worn, such as in children's shorts and slacks as well as adult sport clothes.





RICK-RACK STRETCH STITCHING

SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial- ⁞·≋
Special Stitch Variegator - Black mark on top
Stitch Width Control - Any number 2 to 5
Stitch Length Control - B
Zigzag Stitch Foot

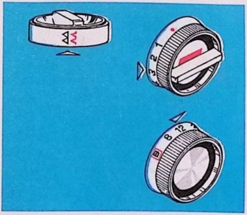
Use this special stitch for all-purpose heavy duty sewing of stretch fabrics. Sew as you do a regular plain zigzag seam.

The machine will make triple lock stitches back and forth of a fixed stitch length, to give the stretch to seam.

For further directions, see GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR SEWING ON STRETCH FABRICS in the next section of the book.

SPECIAL FINISH STITCHES

After the basic construction of your garment is finished, there are still many finishing touches to be done. To aid your completion of your garment, the Kenmore has been designed to do the following tasks that formerly had to be done by hand.



BLIND HEMMING

SETTINGS:
Special Stitch Dial—
Special Stitch Variegator—Red mark on top
Stitch Width Control—2 to 3
Stitch Length Control—about 8 to 12
Zigzag Stitch Foot

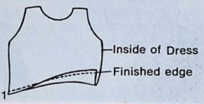


Fig. 1

1. Finish edge of hem anyway you desire. Turn up hem appropriate width. Fig. 1

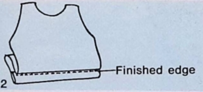


Fig. 2

2. Fold garment away from hem leaving 1/8″ of hem edge extending. Fig. 2

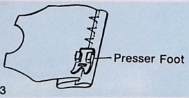


Fig. 3

3. Place garment under presser foot in such a manner that straight stitches will be sewn on extended edge. The zigzag stitch should just catch the fold of the garment. Fig. 3

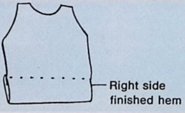
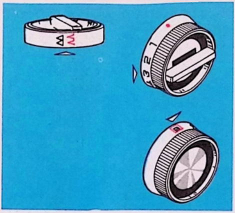


Fig. 4

4. Press both sides of the finished hem. The right side of the garment will show only the blind stitches. Fig. 4



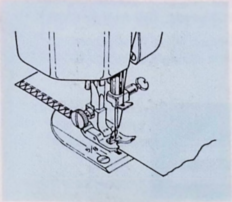
OVERCAST STRETCH STITCHING

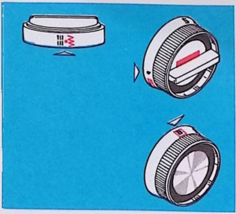
SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial—ᗺ ⋚
Special Stitch Variegator—Black mark on top
Stitch Width Control—3 to 5
Stitch Length Control—🄱
Zigzag Stitch Foot

Seams in knit and stretch fabrics can be joined and finished in one operation when you use the overcast stretch stitch.

Make a test sample before beginning garment construction to test machine settings.





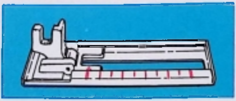
BUTTONHOLING

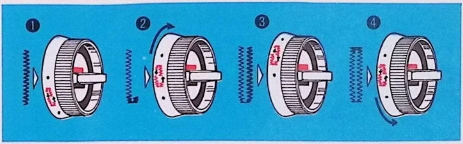
SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial — ⦙·⌇
Special Stitch Variegator — Red mark on top
Stitch Width Control — ⇕
Stitch Length Control — B
Buttonhole Foot

Mark your buttonholes on garment you are sewing. Set the controls of the machine as indicated above.

The markings on the left side of the buttonhole foot will enable you to make buttonholes of identical size when sewing a series. Markings are 1/8″ apart, with the maximum length of 1-1/8″. After determining the length buttonhole desired, slide the foot so that red arrow points to same mark on left side of foot at start of each buttonhole. (Be sure to make a sample buttonhole to verify size needed).





1. Let the needle pierce the fabric at the marked top end of the buttonhole. Slide presser foot so arrow points to desired length (1-1/8″ buttonhole is set in illustration of foot above.)
   Lower the buttonhole presser foot.
   Start with Stitch Width-Buttonhole Control set as pictured in Fig. 1 above.

2. Stitch forward until you reach the marked end of the buttonhole. While maintaining a slow constant speed, turn the Stitch Width-Buttonhole Control clockwise (Fig. 2) until it stops as shown in Fig. 3 above.

3. You will then sew in reverse forming the second side of the buttonhole.

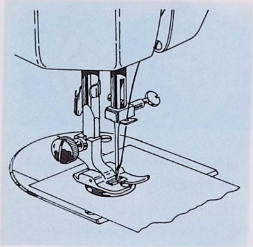
4. After sewing back to the beginning of the buttonhole, turn the dial slowly back to the first buttonhole position. (See Fig. 4.)

Note: All buttonholes should be made with an interfacing of tissue paper or interfacing fabric between the layers of garment. Always make a practice buttonhole on a scrap of the fabric you are sewing.

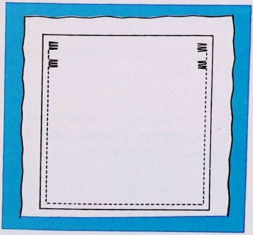
BUTTON SEWING

SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial — ⦙
Special Stitch Variegator — Red mark on top
Feed Dog — Down
Zigzag Stitch Foot



1. Align two holes of button evenly with slot of presser foot and lower foot to hold the button securely.
2. Turn hand wheel manually until needle point is just above button.
3. Adjust stitch width control so needle will enter one hole of the button.
4. Turn hand wheel again by hand so needle enters second hole. Readjust stitch width if necessary. Stitch a number of times.
5. Finish sewing with an extra two inches of thread remaining. Draw these threads to reverse side of garment and tie.

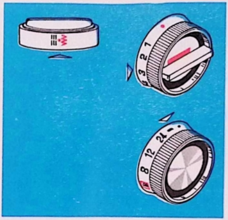


BAR TACKING

SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial — ⦙
Special Stitch Variegator — Red mark on top
Stitch Width Control — 2 to 5
Stitch Length Control — ▬
Zigzag Stitch Foot

This stitch is similar to a very short satin stitch and is used to reinforce points of strain such as corners of pockets and straps on lingerie. Sew 4 to 6 zigzag stitches.



SATIN STITCHING

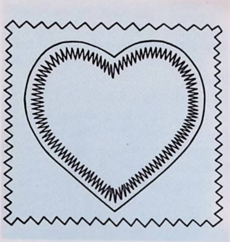
SETTINGS:
Special Stitch Dial—⁞⋅⸾
Special Stitch Variegator—Red mark on top
Stitch Width Control—Any number 2 to 5
Stitch Length Control—▬
Zigzag Stitch Foot

Closely spaced zigzag stitches are called satin stitches. This is an attractive stitch used for appliqueing, monogramming, and bartacking.

Whenever you are using this stitch, it is well to remember to loosen the tension of the top thread slightly. The wider the stitch you make, the looser the tension should be.

If you are stitching on a very soft fabric, it is well to use a backing of tissue paper or interfacing for a well formed stitch. Puckering of the material will be eliminated and the bobbin thread will not be visible on the right side of the fabric.

As with all special stitches, it is best to make a sample on your fabric before starting the design on the garment.



APPLIQUEING

SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial—⦀•≷

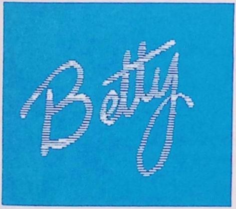
Special Stitch Variegator—Red mark on top

Stitch Width Control—Any number 2 to 5

Stitch Length Control—▬

Zigzag Stitch Foot

Select an applique design to be applied to your garment and baste it in place. Satin stitch around the raw edge of the applique completely covering the edge. You may want to do this with a contrasting color of thread or self color.



WRITING AND MONOGRAMMING

Special Stitch Dial—⦀•≷

Special Stitch Variegator—Red mark on top

Stitch Width Control—1 to 5

Feed Dog Down

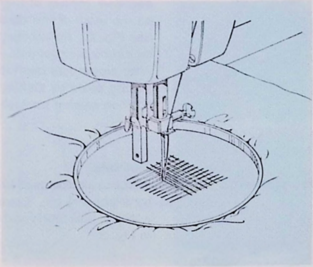
No Presser Foot

Draw initials or words to be sewn on fabric and fit fabric into embroidery hoops. Writing is done with either zigzag or straight stitching. Remove presser foot. Set stitch width for straight or zigzag stitches as desired. Slip hoop and fabric under the needle, lower presser bar and take one stitch to raise bobbin thread through fabric. Using a medium speed, stitch along marked outline, guiding fabric carefully by hands.

DARNING

SETTINGS:
Special Stitch Dial- ⁝⁝
Special Stitch Variegator - Red mark on top
Stitch Width Control—Red Dot
Feed Dog - Down
No Presser Foot

Remove presser foot, stretch fabric between embroidery hoops with hole centered. Draw the bobbin thread up through the fabric by holding the top thread and taking one stitch at the spot where you wish to start darning.
Lower the presser bar. Start sewing at a slow to medium speed. Move the fabric back and forth with a steady rhythm to cover the darning area.
When it is covered, turn the fabric and sew another layer of stitching across the first layer of stitching.



ZIPPER APPLICATION

SETTINGS:
Special Stitch Dial —⁞·⌇
Special Stitch Variegator — Red mark on top
Stitch Width Control — Red Dot
Stitch Length Control — 10 to 12
Zipper Foot

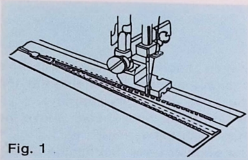


Fig. 1

REGULAR ZIPPER

The foot is adjustable for use on the right or left side of the needle when sewing the regular type of zipper. Adjust the foot so the needle clears the side notch on the foot. See Fig. 1. Carefully follow directions given on the zipper package.

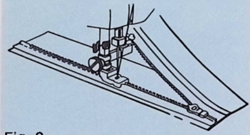


Fig. 2

INVISIBLE ZIPPER

Adjust the foot so the needle is sewing through the center hole of the foot and one groove of the foot is riding on the teeth of the zipper. See Fig. 2. Follow the zipper manufacturer's instructions. After zipper has been inserted, finish sewing seam by shifting foot to side position sewing through side notch.

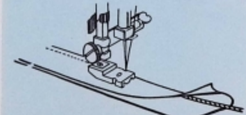
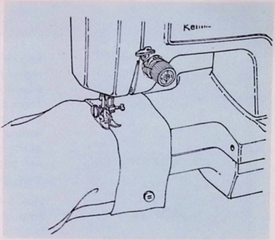


Fig. 3

CORDING

Foot can also be used to make cording for slipcovers etc. Cover a cord with a strip of bias fabric and sew as shown in Fig. 3.

FREE-ARM SEWING



This sewing machine can be used like a flat bed machine, but easily converts to free arm machine by removing the table.

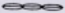
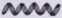
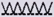
The free arm enables you to sew tubular types of pieces more easily. Just slip the sleeve or pants leg on the free arm as shown above.

You will find many uses for this free arm feature such as:

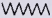
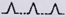
1. Mend elbows and knees of garments more easily.
2. Sew in sleeves more easily. This is especially true when sewing smaller garments.
3. Applique, embroider or hem around edges of cuffs or pants legs.
4. Sewing in elastic casings in skirts or pants at the waistline.

GUIDANCE For Your Selection of the Best Kind of Stitch For Your Stretch Fabrics.

Specially for Stretch

	USE
 STRAIGHT STRETCH	Use on stretch knit fabrics. Use to repair knit ready made garments where seams need give. Use to seam areas of stress in childrens and adults sportswear – crotch seams, armholes, etc. Sew center seam of men's neck ties. Sew any seam that is on the bias and must give.
 RICK-RACK STRETCH	Use for all-purpose heavy duty sewing of stretch fabrics. Same usages as that of zigzag stitch on lighter weight stretch fabrics
 OVERCAST STRETCH	Use on crotch seams, waistband and seam finishes in shorts and slacks, ski wear and swimwear construction.

Useful Stitches with Stretch Applications

	USE
 PLAIN ZIGZAG	Use for all-purpose stretch sewing, seam finishing, edge finishing, or attaching stretch laces.
 BLIND STITCH	Overcast seam finishing on all types of stretch fabrics. Flexible blind hemming.

Fabric	Special Stitches to Use	Special Notions to Use
Nylon Tricot	Shallow zig zag Short straight stitch Overcast stretch Blind hem	"Q" Needle "Q" Foot Polyester, nylon or dacron core thread.
Stretch Terry Cloth	Straight stretch Overcast stretch Zig zag	Mercerized thread Polyester, nylon or dacron core thread. "Q" needle and foot.
Leather	Straight or simple zig zag	Mercerized or silk thread Size 14 needle 1/2 pressure on pressor foot
Stretch knit for Swimwear, Skiwear, Girdles	Straight stretch Overcast stretch Blind hem Zig zag stretch	Polyester, Nylon or dacron core thread. "Q" needle and foot Lace seam tape Pre-shrunk zippers

New fabrics are coming on the market all the time. Remember that soft fabrics may need to be stabilized a little. This is especially true when buttonholing, monogramming, or design sewing as the stitches are so close together. A backing of tissue paper or interfacing may assist you in your sewing. The paper may be torn away and the interfacing cut away after sewing. Check your fabric by making samples of the designs, monograms, or buttonholes on a scrap of fabric before sewing on your garment.

Checking Performance Problems WHAT TO DO

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Irregular Stitches	Incorrect size needle.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric.
	Improper threading.	Rethread machine.
	Loose upper thread tension.	Tighten upper thread tension.
	Pulling fabric.	Do not pull fabric; guide it gently.
	Light pressure on presser foot.	Increase pressure on presser foot.
	Loose presser foot.	Reset presser foot.
	Unevenly wound bobbin.	Rewind bobbin.
	Nicks or burrs on shuttle.	Replace shuttle, or polish off burrs completely.
	Nicks or burrs at hole of needle plate.	Replace needle plate, or polish off burrs completely.
Breaking Needle	Pulling fabric.	Do not pull fabric; guide it gently.
	Incorrect size needle.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric.
	Incorrect setting of needle.	Reset needle.
	Loose presser foot.	Reset presser foot.
Bunching of Thread	Upper and lower threads not drawn back under presser foot before starting seam.	Draw both threads back under presser foot and hold for first few stitches.
Puckering	Incorrect thread tension(s).	Reset thread tension(s).
	Light pressure on presser foot.	Increase pressure on presser foot.
	Using two different sizes or kinds of thread.	Upper thread and bobbin thread should be same size and kind.
	Bent or blunt needle.	Insert new needle.
	Loose presser foot.	Reset presser foot.
	Fabric too sheer or too soft.	Use underlay of tissue paper.

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Skipping Stitches	Incorrect size needle. Certain knits and synthetic. Bent or blunt needle. Incorrect setting of needle. Tight upper thread tension. Light pressure on presser foot.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Use "Q NEEDLE"TM. (Section I - page 22). Insert new needle. Reset needle. Loosen upper thread tension. Increase pressure on presser foot.
Breaking Upper Thread	Starting to stitch too fast. Improper threading. Tight upper thread tension. Incorrect size needle. Sharp eye in needle. Nicks or burrs on shuttle. Nicks or burrs at hole of needle plate.	Start to stitch at a medium speed. Rethread machine. Loosen upper thread tension. Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Insert new needle. Replace shuttle, or polish off burrs completely. Replace needle plate, or polish off burrs completely.
Breaking Bobbin Thread	Improper bobbin case threading. Tight bobbin thread tension. Lint in bobbin case or shuttle.	Check bobbin case threading. Loosen bobbin thread tension. Clean bobbin case and shuttle.
Fabric not Moving	Feed dog down. Light pressure on presser foot. Threads knotted under fabric.	Raise feed dog. Increase pressure on presser foot. Place both threads back under presser foot before beginning to stitch.
Machine Jamming Knocking Noise	Thread caught in shuttle.	Disassemble and clean shuttle.

Caring for the Machine

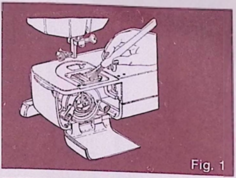
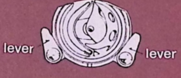


Fig. 1

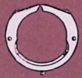
CLEANING AND OILING

Fig. 1 Cleaning the feed dogs with a brush.

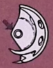
To insure the best possible operation of your machine, it is necessary to keep the essential parts clean at all times. Using a small brush, remove the lint that accumulates in the shuttle area and around the feed dogs.



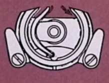
Shuttle Assembly



Shuttle Race Cover



Shuttle



Shuttle Race

Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 Parts of the Shuttle Assembly.

To Clean the Shuttle Area:

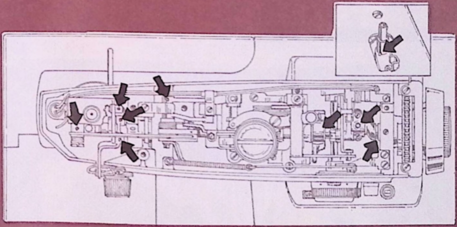
1. This area must be kept free of dust, lint and occasional tangled thread. Raise the needle bar to its highest point and remove the bobbin case.
2. Push levers of shuttle race aside and lift shuttle race cover and shuttle out.
3. Clean the shuttle race with small brush.
4. Put a drop of oil on the center pin of the shuttle and shuttle race. (see arrows)

To Replace Shuttle Assembly:

1. Position shuttle race as illustrated so that race is forming half moon on the left side of the machine.
2. Hold shuttle by center pin and position shuttle so as to form a half moon on the right side. Pointed hook will be on the bottom.
3. Place shuttle race cover into place over shuttle assembly.

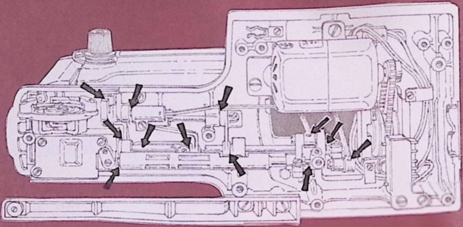
OILING UNDER TOP COVER PLATE

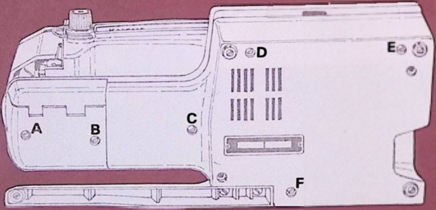
Remove the top cover plate to oil points indicated.
To remove the cover plate, unscrew two bolts on the top cover plate and lift cover plate.



OILING UNDERSIDE

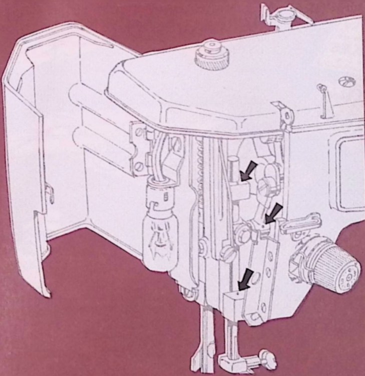
Tilt machine head back and remove base cover and free arm cover to oil points indicated on underside of machine.
To remove base cover and free arm cover, remove screws (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) as shown below.



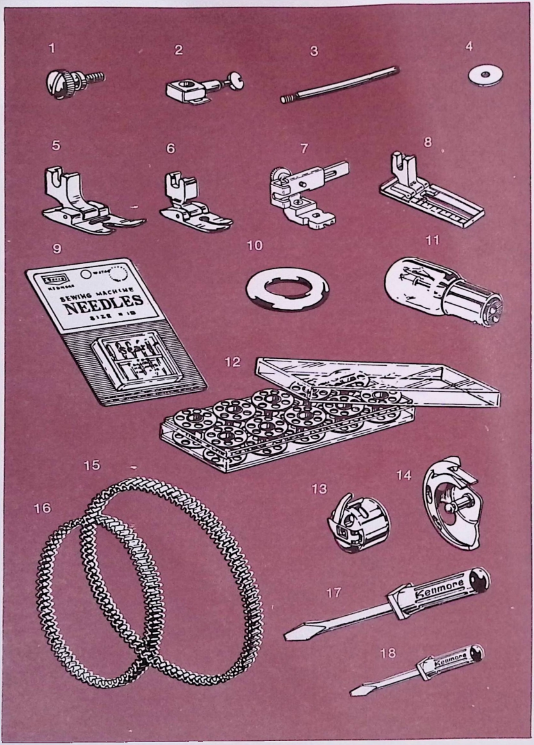


OILING IN FACE COVER PLATE

Swing hinged face cover plate open and oil points indicated.



PART LIST


1
2
3
4
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6
7
8
9
10
11
SEWING MACHINE
NEEDLES
12
15
16
13
14
17
Kenmore
18
Kenmore

PART LIST

All parts listed herein may be ordered from any Sears, Roebuck and Co. or Simpsons-Sears Limited store or service center.

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1. PART NUMBER
2. PART DESCRIPTION
3. MODEL NUMBER
4. NAME OF ITEM

If the parts you need are not stocked locally, your order will be electronically transmitted to a Sears Repair Parts Distribution Center for expedited handling.

Ref. #	Part #	Description
1	135	Presser foot screw
2	214203	Needle clamp
3	231008	Thread spool pin
4	2273	Nylon disc
5	9363	Zigzag stitch foot
6	6873	Straight stitch foot
7	6757	Zipper foot
8	214369	Buttonhole foot
9	*6740	Pack of # 9 needles in orange pack
	*6741	Pack of # 11 needles in yellow pack
	*6742	Pack of # 14 needles in red pack
	*6743	Pack of # 16 needles in green pack
	*6744	Pack of # 18 needles in blue pack
	*6746	Pack of "Q NEEDLES"™ in chocolate pack
10	1939	Bobbin winder rubber ring
11	6797	Light bulb
12	*6862	Box of bobbins (10 pcs)
13	6510	Bobbin case
14	47	Shuttle
15	214567	Sewing machine belt (long)
16	214568	Sewing machine belt (short)
17	3015	Large screwdriver
18	3016	Small screwdriver

*These parts are not furnished with the machine, but may be ordered. (See above ordering information)

MEMO

MEMO

MEMO

MEMO

MEMO

MEMO

MEMO

WARRANTY

FULL 25-YEAR WARRANTY ON SEWING MACHINE HEAD

For 25 years from the first day of use in your home, we will repair defects in material or workmanship, free of charge, which appear in the sewing machine head.

FULL TWO-YEAR WARRANTY ON ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF SEWING MACHINE

For two years from the first day of use in your home, we will repair defects in material or workmanship, free of charge, which appear in the electrical equipment, including motor, wiring, switch and speed control.

FULL 90-DAY WARRANTY ON MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENTS

For 90 days from the first day of use in your home, we will, free of charge, provide mechanical service necessary for proper operation, except for normal maintenance.

To obtain service under the above full warranties, simply contact your nearest store or service center in the United States or Canada.

Limited Warranty

For 90 days from the first day of use in your home, we will replace, free of charge, any belts, bobbin winder rubber rings, or light bulbs, if returned to our store. This does not include labor for installation of such parts.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., Chicago, IL 60684 U.S.A. and SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

SEARS SERVICE
IS AT YOUR SERVICE

Your Sears merchandise takes on added value when you discover that Sears has over 2,000 Service Units throughout the country.
Each has fully equipped trucks and is staffed by Sears-trained, professional technicians.

If and when you need service, please be sure to mention the number shown on your nomenclature plate. See page 2.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., Chicago, IL 60684 U.S.A. and
SIMPSONS - SEARS LIMITED, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Printed in Japan Part No. 214503 66

SEARS
ROEBUCK AND CO

HOW TO GET PERFECT STITCHES ALL THE TIME... ON YOUR KENMORE SEWING MACHINE

CARE FREE STITCHING

depends on the BIG 3

NEEDLES

THREADING

SHUTTLE

and the LITTLE 3

FEEDING, SLUGGISHNESS, TENSION

If you have a stitching problem, check the "Big Three" and the "Little Three." In most cases this will resolve your problem easily and quickly.

it's true! **Eight out of ten stitching problems are caused by the "Big Three". Most others are caused by the "Little Three". What's more, they are not serious. You can correct them yourself and save much time and gain extra sewing satisfaction.**

FOR BETTER SEWING

THE BIG 3

Check them all. This three-step check solves most stitching problems.

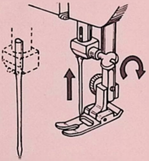
STEP 1

NEEDLE

Your needle may be the culprit. SKIPPED STITCHES OR BROKEN THREAD is the result. So CHANGE THE NEEDLE making sure the flat side is in the correct position as described below. Use only Kenmore needles. Others look the same but may be slightly different in dimensions.

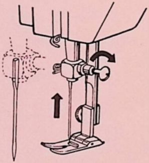
If you skip stitches on certain kinds of fabrics, use Sears exclusive "Q NEEDLE" packaged with your machine.

Flat side away from you.



When handhole cover faces you insert needle with flat side away from you.

Flat side faces to right

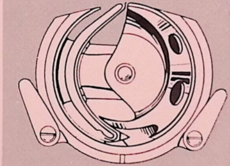


When handhole cover plate is to the left of the needle insert the needle with the flat side to your right.

STEP 2

SHUTTLE

Lint and thread collect in the shuttle. Even a small unseen amount may cause NOISE OR JAMMING. CLEAN THE SHUTTLE. The instruction book gives the details. (See removing lint). Make sure the shuttle is always clean.



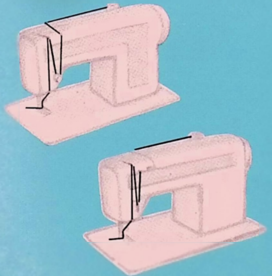
STEP
3

THREADING

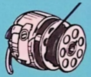
THREAD CAN TANGLE AND SNAP without being seen. If your thread breaks, unthread and then RETHREAD the machine, both top and bottom threads.

TOP THREADING

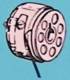
Make sure there is no slack or snags in the thread. Use the type of thread and size needle recommended in your instruction book.



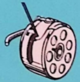
BOTTOM THREADING



Insert bobbin into bobbin case.



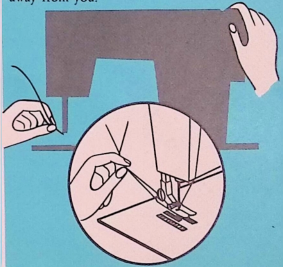
Pull thread through slot.



Pull thread under tension spring.

COMPLETING THREADING

Pull up bottom thread by holding top thread in left hand and rotating the wheel toward you about one complete turn. Next, pull top and bottom threads under presser foot and away from you.



NOW TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK THE "LITTLE THREE" BEFORE YOU START SEWING.

FOR BETTER SEWING

THE LITTLE 3

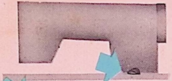
Three basic steps for good stitching you may have overlooked

STEP 1

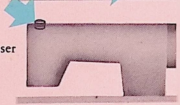
FEEDING

(MATERIAL DOESN'T FEED PROPERLY)

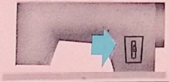
Raise feed dogs.



Check presser foot pressure.



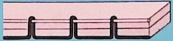
Check stitch length.



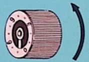
STEP 2

TENSION

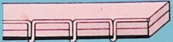
Compare your stitching with the illustrations. If it looks like either of the top two, make the tension knob correction indicated. BE SURE TO NOTE YOUR PRESENT SETTING BEFORE YOU START ADJUSTMENTS.



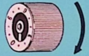
Upper thread too tight



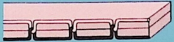
Decrease tension



Upper thread too loose



Increase tension

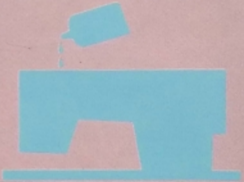


Correct stitching

STEP 3

SLUGGISHNESS

The more you use your machine, the less often it needs oil. If you have not used your machine for a few months, and it seems sluggish, oil your machine. Periodically oil at points indicated in your instruction book. USE ONLY SEWING MACHINE OIL.



A CHECK OF THE BIG 3 AND OF THE LITTLE 3 SHOULD RESOLVE MOST PROBLEMS.

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